THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal notes, postal money order, or draft on New

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own studges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In venewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any cor. responsibility upon his medical attendants. rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Hous hold matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuthat effect and the necessary pastage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1, 1885

To any person who will send us him. a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present a new G. A. H. watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case, and warranted to keep accurate

General Sherman on The Tribune. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

From the nature of the articles published in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sent me, I observe that it is published in the interest of the solders of the civil war. In this you have my hearty sympathy, and I will endeavor in my own sphere of action to ares to that end, without money and withont price. With great respect,

Year obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN.

OF THE AZTECS.

A Lady's Visit to the Halls of the Montezumas.

Next week we shall publish an exceedingly bright and interesting account of the trip of a lady to Mexico. The fair touris is one of the most brilliant women in fashionable society and recounts her observations and experience in a charmingly vivacious way that has given her a national reputation as an entertaining conversationalist. The article will be profusely illustrated by original pictures, and will be interesting a contribution as has ever appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE RED ACORN.

We are pleased to be able to offer to our readers at a reduced rate Mr. John McElroy's romance of "The Red Acorn." This work stands pre-eminently at the head of all novels founded on the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, and a perusal of the first few pages, which introduces the hero of the story in a not very flattering light, will insure its careful reading until the last page, which brings him out a man true and tried, after the fiery ordeal of Stone's River. But an interest in the late war is by no means necessary to make "The Red Acorn" popular, for it stands simply and solely on its own merits as a superb literary

We have made arrangements by which we can offer this book in connection with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$1 75, and to those already subscribers we will send it for 75 cents. The price of the book alone is \$1 to new subscribers. It is tastefully bound and well printed, and would be a handsome addition to every library.

THE G. A. R. WATCH.

It is not often that a watch, and a handsome and reliable one at that, is given away, but the NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now making such an offer to any one sending ten prepaid subscribers. A club of this size can be got up with very little trouble, as we send sample copies on application to all who desire to canvass for subscribers. We also offer this the price of the watch alone is \$3.50, we practically offer a year's subscription free.

LIFE OF LOGAN.

The life of Gen. John A. Logan we offer as a present to the person sending us a club of 6 prepaid subscribers. We also offer this excellent book, together with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, for \$1.60. The life of the eminent Illinois statesman and soldier is a work that should have a place in every household in the land, for it is both instructive and interesting. Send for samples of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to aid you in getting up clubs.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

We have every reason to be proud of the paper which we present to our readers this week. Gen. Fuller's article on the battle before Atlanta more than justifies all the expectations that we have raised concerning it. It is a chapter of real history. Gen. Carlin's account of the part his brigade took in the battle of Chickamauga is a splendid companion piece to the history of that battle by Gen Boynton, which appeared a few weeks ago THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE continues to lead far in advance of all other publications that

attempt to produce war history. The National Tribune Costs Only Two Cents of GEN. GRANT.

Contrary to all expectations Gen. Grant did not pass away last week, and at the hour of going to press continues to survive-that is if the maintenance of a simulation of the functions of life under the stimulus of morphia and other powerful excitants can be called life. The morals of this prolongation of life have been called in question by physicians and teachers of ethics. Physicians say that it is a question of but a very short time-possibly any hour-when the stimulants will cease to exert any influence, and then will come a reaction ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will which cannot help being terrible, and the production of this condition involves a grea

There is certainly not a more pathetic picture in all history than that of the grand old hero enduring for days and weeks in a state in which his spirit, seeking release from scripts unless they are accompanied by a request to his dying body, but lashed to activity by powerful excitants, wanders as in dreamland through the stirring scenes of Shiloh and Vieksburg and the awful struggles of the Wilderness. Since hope has long since fled and it is a physical impossibility that he can live beyond the shortest span of days. the intelligence of his release will be welcome news to millions who sympathize with

THE WAR IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is probably as certain as any mortal thing can be that the armies of Great Britain and Russia will be in collision within a few weeks at the farthest. The war spirit is running high in both countries, and neither can retreat even if it desired to do so. The people of Russia seem quite as anxious for the struggle as those of England.

As we have explained before, the contest

is for the possession of certain passes in the mountain range which are like gates through co-operate with you in all practicable mess- a great wall. The Himalaya Mountains are really a wall around the north and northwest of India and the ranges that make up most of the country of Afghanistan are so many other parallel walls, penetrated at intervals by gaps which answer the purpose of gates. Mery is one of these great gates and the most northern. Herat is another and more central. Kandahar and Kabool are to the south, while Peshawar is the gate which leads into India. The Russians have been making determined advances towards these gates for years. They acquired Merv a few years ago, which brought them within striking distance of the India frontier. Another step and they will be knocking at the very door of the Queen's Empire. They have diplomatised and lied about their purpose, but have continually pressed forward, gaining possession of one strip of country after another, which brought them nearer and nearer to India. The British have accepted their excuses and explanations until it seems folly to accept them any farther, and some action must be taken. We can rest assured that this action will be reso-

> It does not appear clear how the Russians can fight the English to advantage in Afghanistan. It is thousands of miles away from the Russian Capital, and great deserts and thinly populated steppes interpose between it and any well settled portion of the Czar's domains. The nearest base of supplies must be the Caspian Sea, which lies many leagues to the northward. On the other hand the English have at their back the great Empire of Hindoostan, with its hundreds of millions of people. This is practically an inexhaustible reservoir from which to draw men, food, and other war material, and it would appear as if the Russian advance, powerful as it may be, will be overwhelmed by the forces which England can move against it.

Of course, England will not content herself with the purely military operations for the defense of the northern boundary of Afghanistan. She will, the moment the war breaks out, assail the Rossian ports in the Black and Baltic Seas with her immense fleets, and reduce or destroy everything that can be reached with their guns. In return, Russia will attempt to let loose a swarm of cruisers and swift frigates to prey upon the English commerce, and in this way she by recommending THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE excellent watch and a year's subscription to hopes to inflict a greater damage upon THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$3 50, and as | England than the latter can upon her sea- ers, and by each friend of the paper exerting | Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at committed by the "Alabama," can readily comprehend what damages may result from the operations of a single swift cruiser to a commerce whose sails whiten every sea upon the globe. The main difficulty about such privateers would be that Russia has few ports into which they can ran for security, coal, and refitting. They are no worse off in this respect, however, than the rebels were during our war.

> The war once begun will last two years at least, and probably longer, because we can hope for nothing decisive before that time. From a selfish point of view we can rejoice. The war was bound to come sooner or later, because the ambitions of the two countries are such that they cannot be settled without a trial of strength. If Russia proves an active and enterprising enemy on the sea, it will give us back much of that commerce which England snatched away from us on account of the terror spread by the Alabama. As Russia is our great competitor in the grain market, our famners will have the benefits arising from her exclusion, and the demand there will be for our products. Both nations are already calling on us for arms, ammunition and provisions, and

they will call on us still more imperatively

employment for our many mills now lying industries of our country.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION. The Administration will probably now have to deal with a similar question to that which confronted President Arthur, when he succeeded Garfield, and which, we think, he decided wrongfully. Then the question was whether the United States would allow Chili to despoil Peru of a portion of the latter's most valuable possessions. Mr. Blaine had decided that it was our duty to examine into the merits of the controversy and to exert our influence to see that no injustice was done. Mr. Arthur reversed Mr. Blaine's action, and allowed Chili to shear Peru of nearly all her rich niter beds and other sources of revenue and wealth.

Now Mexi o is moving an army against Guatemala with the alleged object of collecting a claim long since due. Of course, a claim backed by 20,000 armed men will have to receive Guatemala's immediate attention, and, as Salvador is knocking at the other door with a smaller, but very resolute army, the little Republic will have more than she can well attend to. She has no money to pay Mexico's claim, nor has she any credit. Mexico is quite as well satisfied that she has neither, for a strip of Guatemala territory will be more acceptable than cash. There is an old quarrel between the two Republics over the boundary line between them, and Mexico is evidently taking advantage of Guatemala's troubles to rectify the boundary according to her own ideas. She may not stop until she has absorbed the whole of the sister State as an indemnity for the war's

The question which the Administration will have to decide is as to how far we shall let Mexico go in her spoliation of Guatemala. It is our duty to supervise the affair. As the strongest power in this hemisphere, we are charged with the duty of preserving international peace, or at least the prevention of international injustice. The manner in which the Administration handles this matter will be fraught with consequence to its

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. that we were none too soon in establishing ourselves on the Isthmus of Panama. There is hardly a doubt remaining in the minds of well-informed men that the present rebellicn in the United States of Colombia is to some extent due to French influence, and that De Lesseps had calculated upon the disturbance calling for French troops and French men-of-war being sent to the Car-

ribean Sea to protect French interests. It is generally believed in Washington that part of the program of the rebels was the sale of a strip across the Isthmus to France for a large sum-stated by many at 100,000,000 francs. The leader of the rebels-Gen. Prestan-is a French negro, and believed to be under De Lesseps's influence. The Panama Railroad, which our marines and blue-inckets are now guarding, is owned in France, having been bought by De Lesps at the beginning of his work on the

Had not our Government acted with such lute and well adapted to secure the end in promptness in occupying the termini and line of the road, we may be sure that French marines would now be standing guard from Aspinwall to Panama, and having once gained a foothold there, France would be as unlikely to abandon it as England is to give up Gibraltar and Malta.

HOW TO SHOW APPRECIATION. Comrades write us from all parts of the country testifying their love and admiration for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We are gratified exceedingly at this appreciation of the paper which has cost us so many years of labor and the expenditure of so much money to build up to its present condition of excellence. We can say, without the suspicion of a boast, that we place at the service of the soldiers of the Nation a paper not surpassed anywhere for the ability and care with which it is edited, the excellence of the matter it contains, and tasteful appearance of its typography and presswork. How well it has fought the battles of the soldier need not be recalled It has fought aggressively and successfully for every law or measure that would benefit the soldier.

Our readers thoroughly appreciate all this and they are anxious to manifest their appreciation. They can do it most effectively TRIBUNE. Every one of you can send in decline to pay two cents a week for so good a paper as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE REAL REASON.

Some one who is afraid or ashamed to sign his name writes to us from Lebanon, Pa and incloses the following screed from the Daily Advertiser of that city:

WHY WAS IT DONE? A Washington newspaper of recent date, pubished in the interest of soldiers, contains the fol

lowing:

"Albert Garrett, of Lebanon, Pa., can go up to the head of the class. He entered at the age of I: rears, eight months and 25 days; was wounded when 13 years, eight months and eight days old." Capt. Garrett is a resident of this borough; is well and favorably known to most of our citizens. He was until recently employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company as clerk in their large freight warehouse, and has now taken servlee in the Nut & Bolt Works. He is an industrions, sober and intelligent gentleman. He enlisted as a private in the service, and

erved both in the volunteer and Regular service photograph. The head is of the "heroic five years and three months. He was wounded, and is in receipt of a pension on that account. A pretty good record, is it not, both civic and detail is treated with the highest ability. Now look on this:

A few day age he was proposed, after long solici- highly. tation by friends, for membership in the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of this place. When the vote was taken for his admission-

HE WAS BLACK-BALLED. Of sourse, the reason for this proceeding is not

when hostilities really begin. It will give given outside the Post, as it is a kind of semi-secret organization, and, therefore, the people can only guess at the reason. We guess, and most people dle and develop a great activity in all the agree with us, that the reason he was black-balled

HE IS A DEMOCRAT! This is the non-political, non-partizan organization it so frequently impressed upon the people, We undertake to say that there is not a member of the Post who dare give any other reason for his reection. Capt. Garrett stands the peer of any of them, both in service in the army and as an upright citizen. We have nothing to say about the Post or its membership, except that the facts above detailed greatly imperil before the public its nonpartizan and non-political claims. The anonymous letter says:

The facts stated in regard to the character of the your opinion of the matter.

We rarely take notice of anonymous communications, but this one seems to demand it. In the first place there is not one chance in a million that there is a word of truth in the statement. A man who asserts that a candidate is black-balled in a G.A.R. Post on account of his politics is a shallow-pated idiot, who is fond of falsehood for lying's own | Grant?

The question of a candidate's political affiliations has as little to do with his admission to the Order as the particular church he may or may not attend. We do not beieve that there is a Post in the United States but what has a strong proportion of Democratic members, or in which a question is asked whether a proposed member is a Republican, a Democrat, a Greenbacker, a Prohibitionist, or a Free Liquor advocate.

We know nothing of the circumstances of Capt. Garrett's rejection. It may have been very unjust, but if so there is hardly a doubt that the unworthy motives actuating the black-ballers were those of personal dislike or resentment, and had no connection whatever with politics.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

The thrilling account of one of the most hazardous enterprises of the rebellion is now offered by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a club of eight prepaid subscribers. We also offer it in connection with the paper for \$2 and alone for \$1.50. To those wishing to anticipate the story of "The Engine Thieves," which is now being published from week to week in THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE, and at this is an excellent opportunity. Sample The evidence becomes stronger every day | copies of the paper will be sent on application to those who wish to use them in canvassing for clubs.

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending March 23, 1885, was as follows: Original, 466; increase, 1,098; re-issue, 23; restoration, 32; duplicate, 23; arrears, 1; accrued, 43. Total,

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending March 31, 1885, was as follows: Original, 949; increase, 623; re-issue, 129; restoration, 70; duplicate, 21; arrears, 0; accrued, 49. Total, 1,841.

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending April 6, 1885, was as follows: Original, 898; increase, 242; re-issue, 156; restoration, 36; duplicate, 12; arrears, 0; accrued, 10. Total,

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending April 13, 1885, was as follows: Original, 1,344; increase, 559; re-issue, 107; restoration, 52; duplicate, 10; arrears, 0; accrued, 8. Total,

THE deadlock in the Illinois Legislature still continues. The force of public opinion has become so manifest to the recalcitrant Republicans that they have agreed to vote for Gen. Logan, and do vote for him when they are in the hall. One or two always manages to be away, however, at the time when their presence and votes would elect. They do this in the interest of an intriguing politician named Farwell, who hopes-very vainly hopes-that if the election of Logan can be prevented, lightning may strike him. He calculates badly. He would have a world of reason to regret ever gaining an office by such trickery. The probabilities now are that the Legislature will adjourn without electing any one-that Gov. Oglesby will appoint Gen. Logan to the Senate to fill the vacancy, and two years later, when a new Legislature assembles, Gen. Logan will be elected by an overwhelming majority, as he would have been this time had his election as Senator been an issue last Fall.

Gov. HOADLY, of Ohio, has commissioned Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, National President of the Woman's Relicf Corps, one of the members of a Visiting Board of five ladies to all comrades who are not now subscrib- to co-operate with the Board of Trustees, of the Legislature on a bill presented by Comrade W. S. Matthews, following a resolution of the Ohio Encampment asking for the appointment of such a Board. It is expected that means will be devised for a more practical course of instruction for girls than is now provided in the Home, particularly in the line of industrial and domestic training. No better selection for the place than Mrs. Sherwood could be found in the State of Ohio. She is a woman of the highest character and unsurpassed executive ability, and she will make herself exceedingly useful in a position which affords so much opportunity for doing good.

THE Toledo Blade Company's lithographic portrait of Gen. Grant is a very artistic picture, and one which catches and reproduces the spirit shining through the old hero's face, with a fidelity that is impossible in size," the best for the purpose, and every Every soldier will appreciate the picture

AN ASTROLOGICAL humbug prophesied that if Gen. Grant lived until March 31 would live until September.

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Old Commander.

Ilis Marvelous Stock of Information-Affection for Old Soldiers-Keen Sense of Humor.

"There is no telling how much Gen. Grant rnows," said a prominent gentleman to a NATIONAL TRIBUNE reporter last night. "I remember an incident which occurred during Andrew Johnson's famous 'swing around the circle' which very forcibly illustrates that," he continued, "You will remember that he took Gen. Graat with him on that celebrated trip man are correct, as well as his soldier record, as as a sort of a star attraction. Grant was shown you well know. Either publish the article or give at all the places visited, and Johnson took the cheers that his presence aroused to be complimentary to himself, and he forthwith proceeded to fire off a speech. You recollect the result. Grant was unanimously nominated by the Reublican Convention on the first ballet, and Johnson was left by both parties. During that trip Gen. Rawlins and a gentleman who was ipon very close relations with Mr. Johnson got | until near 2 o'clock, when the constant friction nto a dispute over a point of international law. Both were good lawyers, and each maintained his position strongly. Neither would yield, and he asked his nurse to awaken Dr. Shrady, and finally Rawlins said, 'Suppose we ask Gen. | who was in charge. The dector applied some "'Why, what does he know of international

law?' said the Colonel, who was Rawlins's op- the desired effect. He immediately fell asleep,

"'You never know what the extent of his information is,' was Rawlins's reply, 'and I would like to submit the question to him." "It was agreed, and both gentlemen went into made known their point of difference, and then ! each argued his position at length. Gen. Grant heard them through without saying a word, and then, removing his eigar from his month, question was settled in such a volume of someody's treatise on international law-Wheaton, name of the author or the details-on such a page. about half way down the page. Both were very much surprised and neither was satisfied that the General's decision was correct; but when they reached the next city the two disputants harried to a lawyer's office, took down the book indicated, and sure enough found it determined just as Gen. Grant had said.

"Gen. Rawlins afterwards told me that the amount of information possessed by Grant was | be irritated. There was also more pain than something wonderal, showing an extensive range of reading, and yet, he said, he did not know when the General found time to read. He possessed the faculty of absorbing what he r, ad, and his memory was remarkable, being of that chronological order which retained dates and localities to a degree rarely met with." "Tell me another story about Gen. Grant,"

said the reporter. "Oh, I could talk to you for hours of incithem have already been published, and of course on earth and is prepared to die. you don't want them. I remember one time, while he was President, I had occasion to go to the White House, and as I entered the room lady and the other was probably about 20 years of age. Their attire showed that they were in humble circumstances, and I supposed they were applicants for some Department position. They had some papers, and in presenting them to the President they made an earnest appeal to him in behalf of their son and brother. I could not help hearing a portion of their conversation, and I learned that the young man in whom they were interested was a Postmaster in a little town in a Northern State. He had served faithfully in the Union army during the war and there was no complaint as to the performance of his duties as Postmaster, but there had arisen in the place a factional political fight, and the Congressional Representative of that distric, had asked the Postmaster-General to remove him. His mo her and sister had come on to intercede with the President for his retention, and they pleaded most earnestly, telling of his faithful war service, his efficiency in his present position, and his filial and fraternal devotion. The President heard them patiently, and taking the papers premised to refer them to the Pos master-General, and if it was reported that there were no charges against his

the Member of Congress. The ladies turned to go, and then, the younger one stepping back, "Oh, Mr. President! you have so much to attend to, won't you forget all about my

efficient administration of his office, that he

would not remove him simply at the request of

brother? The President smiled and said: "My child, never forget a promise I have made about a Union soldier," and he walked with those two | women to the door, shook hands with them, and bowed them out with as much courtesy as if they had been the wealthiest ladies in the land. I tell you, the patient manner in which he listened to their story, and the consideration with which he treated them raised Gen. Grant in my estimation very greatly. I took occasion to keep track of the case and found that the President kept his word, and the young man test of the Member of Congress.'

was retained notwithstanding the carnest pro-Give me another one," said the reporter. During the time that Bristow was posing as the Great American Reformer and was using the whole Secret Service force of the Treasury Department, together with a lot of private de- had not at any time been delirious in the sense tectives, to endeavor to fasten a knowledge of the Whisky Ring frauds upon the President, been much under the influence of morphine who had lifted him from obscurity and made him one of his official family, there was a pleasant gathering one Sanday afternoon at the residence of a wealthy gentleman, who was a warm friend of Gen. Grant's, at which Grant was present. On the way back he rode into the city with a well-known lawyer, who owned a good stepping house, and during this ride the bject of the Whisky Ring investigation was mentioned by the lawyer, who proceeded to speak his mind very freely about Mr. Bristow, applying to him sundry vigorous epitheis, such as scoundrel, sneak, traitor, etc., and finally saying that he believed Bristow would be willing to forfeit a seat in Heaven if he could trace a knowledge of the whisky frauds to the White House. Grant heard bim until he paused for breath, and then he said:

'So you think Bristow is really aiming at

me, do you?' "Why, I know he is,' replied the lawyer. "'Well, perhaps you are right,' was the President's response, and that was all he said, although, as the lawyer afterwards told me, Grant knew every move that Bristow made or contemplated as soon as it was determined

'Gen. Grant had a great deal of humor in him and a keen sense of the ridiculous. He would occasionally say some very bright and witty things. I remember there was a political organization here called the Young Men's Reputlican Club, that paid him a visit shortly after his re-election in 1872. The President of the organization started off in a spread-eagle sort of a speech, in which he said that at the Philadelphia convention, when the vote of the District was called for, one or its delegates arose and said that there was in the District of Columbia a White House which had been occupied by a gentleman whom they had learned to so honor and respect that they proposed he should occupy it for four years more; 'and, Mr. President,' continued the speaker, the vote of the District was cast solid for your nomination.

"This was the place for the applause to come in, but before the club could raise a cheer, Gen. Grant, with a twinkle in his eye and a smile on his lips, interjected the remark : "'Yes, and I believe that was all the District

had to do with the matter, wasn't it?" "You know, the District of Columbia has no vote, and the ready way in which the President made those clubmen feel that they had no part in the election, and that he knew that their visit was simply one to reflect glory upon themselves was very neat. There wasn't any more speech-making, but the President shook hands with the members and they departed."

Bulletin of His Condition from Day to Day. THURSDAY, APRIL 9. The condition of Gen, Grant was somewhat

The following telegram of inquiry from Queen Victoria, dated at Aix Les Bains, was received on Wednesday and answered this morning:

To MES, GRANT, GEN. GRANT, New York: The Queen, who feels deeply for you in your anx-DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF ELV. To MARCHIONESO OF ELV: Mrs. Grant thanks the Queen for her sympathy,

and directs me to say Gen. Grant is no better.

PRIDAY, APRIL 10. General's condition to-day, he remaining in the same comfortable state he has been for some

Philip R. Schuyler Post, No. 51, of Philadelphia, to-day sent a dispatch to Gen. Grant sympathizing with him in his hour of affliction, and saying: "We learn with sincere sorrow that one whom we love, and who never suffered defeat, lies so near to the point of death and may succumb to that fell destroyer, and that although he may be called to answer the long roll but a short time before us, we earnestly pray that we may all meet at the reassembling of the Grand Army of the Republic

above." SATURDAY, APRIL 11. Gen. Grant was feeling so well last night that the physicians determined to allow him to seek sleep in the natural way without the aid of an anodyne. The result was unsatisfactory. The General first fell into a slight doze, but turned uneasily on his couch. Toward midnight the throat secretions began to be annoying, as they always do, more or less, when he lies down, and he had some difficulty in dislodging them. He did not complain, however, on the raw sores in his throat produced by coughing made them too painful to be borne. cocoaine to the throat, and afterward gave the General an injection of morphine. This had and passed the remainder of the night more comfortably. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock when Gen. Grant finally awoke. The effect of the anodyne was seen in the dazed and semidelirious condition of his mind. As he lay on another car, where Gen. Grant was smoking, | his couch he began to call up reminiscences of the war and talked of the prominent Generals who took part in it. He imagined that they had come to call on him, and demanded that

turned to Gen. Rawlins and said that he was | mitted. Then came a momentary period of wrong and the Colonel was right; that the | consciousness, but he again relapsed into a wandering state. This time the General called to Harrison, his valet, to dress him for a recep-I think, but it don't make any difference as to | tion that he had promised to attend and at which he was to speak. He thought that his valet had neglected his duties, and ordered him to hurry. The illusion passed away in a few moments, however, and the General's mind became perfectly clear. The sick man spent most of the morning in his armchair in the center of the room. He tried to rest on his couch, but found that it induced coughing, and his throat was too sore to usual while lying down. He appears to have resigned himself to the inevitable, and be has

the doors be thrown open and the visitors ad-

come to that point where a man welcomes death as blessed relief from terrible suffering. This has been his feeling for the last six weeks. His only regret is that he is obliged to leave his family and part from lifelong friends. Another source of grief is that what he regards as the crowning work of his career-his war historywill be left in an unfinished state. Apart from lents that came under my notice, but many of | this he believes that he has fulfilled his mission

SUNDAY, APRIL 12. To-day Gen. Grant's condition was not as favorable as it has been for the past few days. The Afghans then opened fire on him and there were several people waiting to see him. having had a recurrence of the coughing spells | brought on a fight with the results above stated. He disposed of them all until there were only | which have troubled him so much of late. Dr. Barker said the condition of the General's the Russians and Alghans arose in a way quite throat admitted of freer examination than for | different from the manner in which the Russians many days. The laryngoscope was used and have it, namely: some of the English officers by aid of a strong light reflected into the throat | stationed at the Aighan outposts invited some the development of the ulcers was noted. The Russians officers on the other side to breakfast. ulceration has not made much progress during | The Ku sians were unable to accept the invitathe last two days, though there has been a tion, but they sent an invitation to the English gradual increase during the week. The inflammation in the throat is not as pronounced as at

A visitor who spends much time at the Grant house said: "Much morphine has been used in the escort, with the object of obtaining news of easing the General's pain, and the result has been to create a continual craving for it. His the Afghan camp one of the Russians was oblife has been prolonged thus far by dosing him with this drug, and now that that is beginning to lose its effect, he must begin to fail. He is existing on morphine. He is sleeping under its influence, both day and night. I know of my own experience that people go in and out of that room and talk to him without his ever recognizing them. When he is spoken to, sometimes, while he is seated in his chair, he will look at the speaker with a vacant unconscious stare and then close his eyes without uttering a word. He sits for hours and never speaks to those about him. He talks to himself often, and generally about the war. Almost every battle that he has ever directed has been gone over while he is in this semi-delirious state, and he calls his old staff officers about him just as if it were 20 years ago. His work on his war history has probably brought the incidents back to him and kept them in his

Col. Fred Grant, in speaking of his father's condition during the day, said that he had coughed a good deal and had had altogether a bad day, although the paroxysm of Saturday night had not recurred. The General was very low. Four days ago the General walked without seeming difficulty from the front to the rear of the house, but each day he has moved around less, and yesterday when he walked to the rear of the house through the bail he stopped before returning. To be sure twice during the afternoon the General had walked into his office and remained there an hour at one time and three-quarters of an hour at-another, conversing briefly with those who were near by, but one of these occasions Gen. Grant left his room because the burning of a deodorizer irritated his throat. Col. Grant said that his father of impaired mental faculties, but that he had for a week, and that for 20 minutes or a halfbour, as the influence was passing off, the General would experience a dreamy semi-consciousness, during which he might, and often did, recur in broken sentences to dreams that had been extremely vivid during the influence of

the anodyne.

MONDAY, APRIL 13. Gen. Grant slept from midnight until 6:30 this morning, with occasional interruptions from coughing, and expressed himself as feeling quite comfortable. There was some pain in the morning attending the taking of food, and the cancer in the throat was supparating. His general condition was, however, no worse than

on the preceding day. During the day Col. Clayton McMichael, of Washington, Marshal of the District of Colungbia, called at the residence of Gen. Grant. He had been sent by President Cleveland to tender the sympathy of the Chief Executive and to inquire after the health of Gen. Grant. The sick man's condition was communicated to Col. McMichael, and Cot. Grant requested that the President be thanked for his courtesy and consideration. Marshal McMichael did not see

The General's condition during the day was somewhat better, and he appeared considerably stronger. He walked about from room to room, and his step was much firmer than for some time past. He signed his autograph to a num-

During the day the following telegram was eceived at the General's home: GEN. ADAM BADRAU, Private Secretary to Gen. Grant: At a regular meeting of the Ateis O. Bachman Post of the Grand Army of the Republic we were directed by a unanimous vote of the comrades of the Post to tender to Gen. U. S. Grant their deep and beartfelt sympathy in his protracted and heroic struggle with the grim monster death, prayerfully hoping that as he so gloriously tramphed in the ate war for the perpetuity of the Union, so may be n this final physical conflict come off more than conqueror through Christ, the Captain of man's salvation. A. W. HENRY, A. J. GRAYSON,

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Russians Attack the Afghans at Penideh-England Regards it as an Unprovoked Aggression. The trouble between England and Russia, which last week appeared to be capable of a peaceful solution, has broken out again, and war s now imminent between these countries. News has reached London of an attack by the Russians on the Afghans at Penjdeh March 30. The Russians claim that they were compelled to fight on account of the provocative and hostile proceedings of the Afghans. The latter, on the contrary, declare that the Russians endeavored to force their way through the pickets, and in that way brought on the fight. The result was improved to-day, he having passed a very quiet | the defeat of the Afghans, who numbered 4,000 men, with the loss of 500 men, all their artillery, two standards and their entire camp and provisions. The Russian loss was one officer and 10 soldiers killed, and three subalterns and

29 soldiers wounded. The news has caused the greatest excitement the inevitable war. It is believed by many that the promised orders to have the Russian advance stop ed, which M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, gave assurance he would I

send, were so managed that they did not reach No noteworthy change took place in the the headquarters of Gen. Komsroff, Russian commander at the front, until after his attack

upon the Afghans. England will at once demand of Eussia an explanation of her conduct in forcing battle upon the Aighans. This demand will, it is understood, be coupled with a demand for the withdrawal of the Russian forces to the north of

It is rumored that sometime previous to the Penjdeh affair the Aighans seut a force out from Herat and attacked the Russian troops in the Zulfikar Pass and compelled them to retreat. The reut of the Russians on this occasion is said to have been complete, and that a party of their soldiers and two officers were driven to sock refuge on the Persian side of the Herri Reod River. The Russian-Afghan Boundary Commissioner, now in London, says that if this latter report is true it furnishes a complete explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon the Alghans at Penjdeh.

The Czar has agreed to appoint Gen. Gourko and Gen. Kouropetkine to the leading commands in the Afghan campaign in the event of war. Each will lead an army corps of 50,000

The Ameer of Afghanistan has declared his ntention to stand by the English in case of a war with Russia. The Vicercy of India, Lord Dufferin, at a recent durbar held in honor of the Ruler of Afghanistan, prescrited him with a sword of honor. The Ameer, in accepting the sword, said that he hoped to strike with it any enemy of Great Britain.

It is very evident that the English expect war. For the first time in nearly a generation the army and navy officials are experiencing the novelty of hard work. The Admiralty headquarters at London look as if war had already broken out. Scattered loosely about the apartment are model of new guns, torpedoes and cruisers, and many sea charts. The corridors of he building are thronged daily with shipbrokers, who want to seil or hire steamers for war use to the Government. Everything about the premises appears to be in an atmosphere of

The list of Atlantic steamships under Engich control which have been secured for Government uses in view of war at present embraces the Arizona and Ataska, of the Guion Line; the Oregon, Etruria, Umbria, Servia and Auratila, of the Cunard Line; the City of Rome, of the Anchor Line, and the America, of the National Line. Besides these, the China chipper Sterling Castle and the Austral, of the Oriental Line, have been chartered. The Admiralty have decided to organize a great cruiser service of switt vessels. From this fact it is conjectured that the Government intend to repudiate the declaration of the Treaty of Paris oncerning privateer.ng.

In Russia active preparations for war are also being made, and there is atthe doubt that she is temporazing with England simply in order to make preparations for the impending conflict. In regard to the Penjach adair, tien. Komared states the fight was brought on by the Aighan commander retusing to evacuate a position on the bank of the Kushka, stating that he was acting under the advice of the English. In order to support his demand, and still experting pacific results, Komaroff marched with his detacement towards the Afghan position.

A rumor is engreent that the conduct between officers. The latter accepted and stayed in the Russian camp until late at night, and then asked for an escort Gen. Komaroff disguised some of his officers as privates to accompany the Afghan forces. When the escort arrived at served taking notes in his pocketbook. The Afghans tried to take away the book; a struggle easued and a shot was fired, from which side is not known. The Russians hurried back to their camp and the Russian troops were called to arms and advanced against the Afghans next

Whatever may have been the cause of Komaroff's action, the Russian Government indorses it, and has already bestowed decorations on him and his principal officers.

TALE OF A PIG;

The Superiority of Mind Over Matter, An old philosopher of Greece

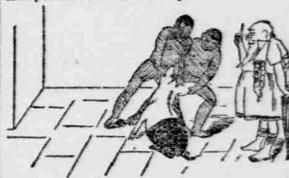
Whose wit each year made large increase,



The porkers cars were grabbed by both, And hard they tugged, with grunt and oath,



Out spake the sage, "Turn round, I say, And pull awhile the other way.



And said, "It may be that is best "-They acted on the shrewd advice.



They seized his cars as they'd before, But pulled him from the butcher's door; Again he slowly backwards scrambles, Until he's caught within the shambles,



So goes it with a stubborn head, For cuming easily compels it



the office to seek the man are getting awfully tired. A great delicacy with the old Komans were fattened smalls, which we are told were developed on a food of bran and wine until a single shell would in Great Britain, and the people are eager for sometimes hold 10 quarts. The Californians, who want to demonstrate that their " glorious climate that the Russians have acted in bad faith, and is capable of anything don- in any other land, are making quite a delicacy of these pampered mod-tusks of the garden, and their appearance at pretentions dinners are getting to be almost as common as blue Point oysters in the Fast.